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the 40th Parallel, Washington, 1872, p. 412. Genera Lichenum, Amherst, 1872. Two Oregon Lichens, in Torrey Bulletin, April, 1874. A catalogue of plants growing without cultivation within thirty miles of Amherst College, Amherst, 1875, Lichens, p. 521. Lichens of Kerguelen's Land, in Torrey Bulletin, Oct., 1875. Observationes Lichenologicae, in Proc. Am. Acad., Boston, 1876, p. 166. In addition to these may be noted a communication from Prof. Tuckerman in the Regensburg Flora for 1875, p. 63, claiming the priority of the name *Lecidea melancherina*, Tuck., Syn. p 68, and Exs. No. 138, over that of *L. elabens*, Fr., in Th. Fr. Scand., p: 554.

H. Willey. Lichens under the Microscope, in Am. Naturalist Jan., 1871. The Spores of Lichens, in the same, Feb., 1871. A list of North American Lichens, New Bedford, 1873. Statistics and Distribution of North American Lichens, in Bulletin Buffalo Nat. Hist. Society, Oct., 1873, p. 161, List of Illinois Lichens in Botanical Gazette, Hanover, Indiana, Feb., 1877, and March, 1878. Lichens collected by Dr. Coulter in Colorado, in 6th Report of the Geological Survey of the Territories, Washington, 1872, p. 790. Lichens of Colorado, in Synopsis of the Flora of Colorado, by Thomas C. Porter and John W. Coulter, Washington, 1874, p. 161. Article on Lichens in Johnson's New Cyclopædia, 1876, Vol. II, p. 1766.

Article on Lichens in Appleton's Cyclopædia, 2d Edition, p. 1876. Author not known.

Additions to the former period:

Elias Durand. Lichens in Plantæ Kaneanæ Grœlandicae, in Journal of Philadelphia Acad. of Nat. Sciences, 1856, p. 204.

Edward Hitchcock.. Catalogue of plants growing without cultivation in the vicinity of Amherst College, Amherst, 1829, Lichens, p. 55.

I. A. Lapham. Lichens, in Additions to the Flora of Wisconsin, in Trans. Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, 1860. p. 8.

John L. Russell. Remarks on the Cryptogamia of Chelmsford, in Proc. Boston Soc. of Nat. Hist., 1840, and Am. Jour. of Science, 1840, p. 183. Some Cryptogamic plants of Mt. Kearsage, in Hovey's Magazine of Botany and Horticulture, 1840, p. 140. Notice of plants about Lynn and Danvers, Mass., in the same, 1850, p, 102. Notice of plants, (including Lichens,) in the same, 1852, p 203.

H. Willey.

§ 249. **Veratrum Woodii,** Robbins.—The enclosed item is interesting to me. I first saw the plant in Linton, Green County, Indiana. I next received a few specimens from Dr. Cozzens, Iowa, without locality. Now, the third time after twenty-five years, it turns up in Allenton, Mo. The flowers are almost perfectly black showing in the sunshine a faint sheen of purple.

A. W.

Allenton, Mo., *Aug.* 5, 1878.

Dear Sir:—I have just found Veratrum Woodii in great abundance along the south bank of the Meramee River, Jefferson Co., Mo., and within thirty miles of St. Louis. Now in bloom. Dr. Englemann pronounces it the genuine Woodii.

Yours, G. W. Letterman.

§ 250. **Campanula aparinoides,** Pursh.—Rev. Mr. Welch, of

Windsor, Conn., finds *Campanula aparinoides*, with four and five stigmas, say out of 109 specimens 61 with four stigmas, twenty-nine with three, and nineteen with five stigmas. Has any one else noticed this? A. G.

§ 251. **Rafinesque's Lechea.**—In the absence of other matter, attention is invited to this much neglected monograph, which, with all its faults, is a real addition to our knowledge of that little noticed and difficult genus. One species at least, described sufficiently for identification, has been overlooked during all these years, and some points important for distinction seem here first to have been used, The introduction is abridged, and some varieties omitted, otherwise the monograph down to the end of the specific descriptions, is copied entire from the New Flora of North America, Part I., Philadelphia, 1836. My object in calling attention to it at this time, which is most seasonable for gathering specimens, is to solicit the assistance of collectors, particularly in the regions referred to by Rafinesque for many of his species. A good specimen of Lechea should have the mature capsule, the sterile stems, *i. e.*, the prostrate or assurgent shoots which spring from the base of the stem when the fruit is about mature, and stem leaves if possible. Specimens in earlier flower are also desirable, chiefly for the form of growth and the more abundant stem leaves, as flowers are generally to be found till the end of the season.

MONOGRAPH OF LECHEA.

Linnaeus had only two species of Lechea. His L. minor and L. major have been applied at random by nearly all the botanists to any other species, till Michaux added three species. I shall now increase it to 21 species and divide it into 3 subgenera.

Characters of LECHEA. Crlyx double and persistent; external, bipartite, seldom lacking [never], sepals narrower; internal, tripartite. Petals 3, small, narrow, equal, obtuse and fugacious. Stamens 3 to 12, filiform; anthers bilobe. Stigma large, sessile, capitate, trilobe, floccose or plumose or papillose. Capsule unilocular, trivalve; 3 to 9 [6] seeds inserted on 3 small free placentas, sometimes only one by abortion. *Small annuals or perennials, with terete stiff branching stem; leaves ternate or opposite, scattered, simple entire and subsessile; flowers aestival, evanescent, paniculate or racemose, not yellow.*—Vulgar name Pin-weed.

I. MENANDRA, Fl. Virg. of Gronovius. External calyx with two short sepals or almost lacking. Stamens 6 to 9; seeds 1 to 3. *Leaves often ternate, and flowers racemose. Perennials.*

II. LECHEA. External calyx equal in length to the internal. Stamens 6 to 12; seeds 1 to 3; flowers spicate, some stems *sterile.*

III. EUDIEXA, Raf., (well 2 external). Exterior calyx longer than the internal. Stamens 3 to 6; seeds 3 to 9 [?]. Chiefly annuals.

The mistakes about these plants have arisen from few botanists seeing their anthesis or full bloom, which only lasts a few hours towards noon; the petals soon after wither and the stamens collapse or are glued to the stigma. But the characters now assumed on the persistent respective length of the calyx will always be perspicuous. I have specimens of all the described species.